(c) the total amount of foreign investment that have actually come into the country, so far, from the date of implementation of liberalisation policy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) A total of 3821 foreign investment proposals envisaging foreign direct investment of Rs. 66,837.67 crores were cleared by the Government during the last three years i.e. from January, 1993 to June, 1996. The data on the content of export earnings involved in these proposals is not maintained separately.

(c) The actual flow of foreign direct investment during 1991 to 1996 (upto June) has been of the order of Rs. 16,076.65 crores.

Diversion of export cargo from Vis-akhapatnam to Madras Port

*342. DR. V. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of cargo from Visakhapatnam is being diverted to Madras Port due to the non-availability of Pass Book Scheme at Visakhapatnam under Duty Exemption Scheme of Export; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken to avert the diversion of cargo from Visakhapatnam to Madras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH): (a) and (b) The Pass Book Scheme has been initiated only with effect from 1st April, 1995 with limited initial coverage to assess its working. It is presently being operated through the designated authorities in the Customs Houses at Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, where necessary facilities are available for operating the Scheme. Therefore, at present, exports under this Scheme can take place only from these ports. The Question of extending the Pass Book Scheme to Visakhapatnam can be decided after assessing the working of the scheme and creation of necessary infrastructure at Visakhapatnam Customs House for operation of the scheme.

Export of Sugar to Pakistan

*343. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar to be ex ported to Pakistan during the current year;

(b) the measures taken to ensure delivery of quality sugar on scheduled dates;

(c) whether Union Food Ministry has been asked to release extra one million tonnes of sugar for export; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH): (a) and (b) The Indian Sugar and General Industry Export Corporation Limited (IS-GIEIC) which is the designated agency for export of sugar from India, has received orders from the Trading Corporation of Pakistan and other, private parties for supply of 2.08 lakh Metric Tonnes of sugar during the current year. In order to ensure the delivery of quality sugar to Pakistan, ISGIEIC is procuring sugar only from those factories whose samples are approved by the surveyors nominated by the buyers. The export consignments are further subject to analysis by these surveyors at the time of loading.

(c) Ministry of Food has been authorised to permit the export of 10 lakh MTs of sugar during the sugar year 1996-97 (1 Oct. 1996—30 Sept. 1997).

(d) Does not arise.

Sugar Mills running below Capacity

*344. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that while cane-crops are standing ready for cutting in the fields, the sugar mills are not lifting the cane, and the mills are not working to capacity;

(b) if so, the extent of cane crops so standing and how far the mills have been running below capacity during the current year;

(c) the reasons to which this situation is attributable;

(d) the annual estimated requirement of sugar and the likely sugar production this year; and

(e) steps taken or being taken to remedy the situation and to avert the need for import of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c) The sugar mills in the sugar season, 1995-96, have crushed far more cane than in any of the previous years. Upto 30.6.1996 nearly 1671 lakh tonnes of sugar cane had been crushed as against about 1476 lakh tonnes crushed for the whole year in the previous season, 1994-95, which was a record sugar production year till then. Some sugar factories were still in operation after 30.6.1996.

(d) The estimated internal requirement of sugar during the current 1995-96 sugar season is likely to be 130 lakh tonnes and estimated production is likely to be more than 162 lakh tonnes.

(e) In view of the comfortable availability of sugar, Government is not contemplating any import of sugar.

चावल और गेहूं की खुले बाजार में बिक्री

*345. **श्री राम जेठमलानी:** क्या खाद्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में गेहूं और चावल की कीमतों में वर्तमान वृद्धि को देखते हुए भारतीय खाद्य निगम को निर्देश दिए गए थे कि गेहूं और चावल की खुले बाजार में बिक्री करके इनकी कीमतों को नियंत्रित किया जाए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निगम द्वारा अगस्त माह में गेहूं और चावल की खुले बाजार में बिक्री की गई थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस-किस राज्य में, किस-किस दर पर गेहूं और चावल की कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में बिक्री की गई; और

(घ) क्या इस प्रकार खुले बाजार में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रवेश के परिणामस्वरूप इनकी कीमतें कम हुई और यदि हां, तो किस-किस राज्य में कितनी-कितनी कीमतें कम हो पायी थीं?

खाद्य मंत्री (श्री देवेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव): (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम को निम्नलिखित आधार पर अक्तूबर, 93 से गेहूं और जनवरी, 94 से चावल की खुली बिक्री करने की अनुमति दी गई थी:—

(1) नई वसूली के लिए अत्यावश्यक भण्डारण स्थान उपलब्ध करवाना।

(2) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास उपलब्ध स्टाक की रख-रखाव लागत को कम करना।

(3) खुले बाजार के मूल्यों पर सन्तुलित प्रभाव डालने के लिए विपणन हस्तक्षेप को एक उपाय के रूप में इस्तेमाल करना।

(4) खाद्य राजसहायता के भार को कुछ सीमा तक कम करना।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां। अगस्त, 1996 मास के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्रों में घरेलू खपत के लिए गेहूं और चावल की खुली बिक्री के मूल्य बताने वाली जानकारी क्रमशः विवरण I और II के रूप में संलग्न हैं (नीचे देखिए) अगस्त, 1996 के दौरान खुली बिक्री के लिए गेहूं और चावल के राज्यवार आवंटन को बताने वाली जानकारी विवरण III के रूप में संलग्न है (नीचे देखिए) अगस्त, 1996 के लिए बिक्री अभी जारी है

(घ) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा चावल और गेहूं की खुली बिक्री का गेहूं और चावल के बाजार मूल्यों पर सन्तुलित प्रभाव पड़ा है। खुली बिक्री के अभाव में बाजार में गेहूं और चावल के मूल्यों में काफी वृद्धि हो गई होती।